

Reveal Protests Killed Pauling Quiz

WASHINGTON, June 9—A day after the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee announced it was dropping temporarily the quizzing of Prof. Linus Pauling, the Washington Post said editorially: "Some sober second thinking—stimulated by a deluge of protests—seems to have been responsible for indefinite postponement of a hearing which should never have been contemplated in the first place."

The Senate subcommittee in a story leaked earlier to the Chicago Tribune said it had subpoenaed the Nobel prize winning chemist for questioning about the signatures of 2,000 scientists to a petition urging banning of H-bomb tests.

The Post declared that the subcommittee "ventured on very dangerous ground when it subpoenaed Dr. Linus Pauling to question him about a petition he sponsored opposing continued hydrogen bomb tests. It pointed out that the Constitution's First Amendment provides the right of petition, and that "a subpoena aimed at requiring the author of a petition to account for its genesis and purpose" was an abridgement of that right.

Prof. Pauling, in a statement issued at Pasadena, Calif., where he is a member of the California Institute of Technology's faculty, declared he welcomed the opportunity to "help to educate some of our representatives in Washington on this matter."

The subcommittee's announcement on dropping the quiz for the time being, claimed Prof. Pauling had advised the subcommittee he could not appear June 18 as requested by the subcommittee.

His real reply was explained in dispatches from Pasadena, Calif., yesterday. Prof. Pauling was quoted as saying:

"I didn't say that I would be unable to attend on June 18, but I requested that the matter be moved forward to the 11th, 12th, 13th or 14th, because long ago the Minister of Education of the French Republic asked me, and I accepted, to give scientific lectures on proteins at the Sorbonne, the University of Paris, on June 18."

He added that he also was scheduled to speak at other French universities at later dates and at the Pasteur Institute early in July. "This is the reason that I requested that the date of hearing be moved up . . ." he said.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee leaked the story of the subpoena to the Chicago Tribune in an exclusive story June 5. The Tribune story said the subcommittee, headed by Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss) "indicated that it wants to quiz Dr. Pauling about his associates in the anti-bomb campaign which has been denounced in Congress as Communist-inspired."

The Eastland subcommittee issued the subpoena on Dr. Pauling as he rushed to the defense of the 2,000 scientists who signed the petition against H-bomb tests, who had been criticized by the President in his Tuesday press conference last week as "in many instances . . . out of their own field of competence . . ."

Dr. Pauling said in Pasadena June 5: "It is absolutely wrong to say the signers are not qualified to speak out. The leading geneticists in the nation signed . . . Nobody in the world is more competent to speak on this question."

NIXON FLIP?

—NO UNION-BUSTING

EAST LANSING, Mich., June 9—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said tonight that any Congressional crackdown on labor abuses should be designed to help rank-and-file members clean house and "not to weaken or destroy unions."

Speaking in this highly-industrialized state, Nixon also defended the Administration's decision to extend aid to Poland and called anew for passage of President Eisenhower's embattled foreign aid and civil rights programs.

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Interview Two
Communists On
American Forum

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SENATE LEADERS BACK TV SWAP

Readers Give Us Their Views

Our readers not only read the paper; they write us about it. They not only have strong opinions; they want us to know their opinions.

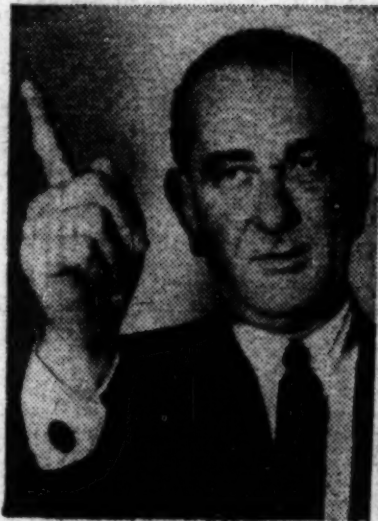
Thirty-five of them got together in Chicago last Friday night and invited executive editor Si Gerson not—repeat NOT—to speak but to listen to them. And he did listen and took a barrel of notes, which we hope to transcribe soon and get to you.

Meanwhile, we want to acknowledge \$350 from groups of New York shoe workers and men clothing workers; \$200 from Bergen County, New Jersey; \$161 from the Mid-West Bronx; \$35 from a group of leather workers; \$40 from a group of devoted friends in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn; \$20 from Yonkers and \$7 from a friend in way-off Apopka, Fla.

And there was a touching note with \$30.48 from a Madison Avenue office cleaner in honor of his granddaughter's birthday.

But it still isn't filling the bill. We have to hit a batch of \$1,000-plus days to fulfill the drive.

Rush subs and funds. Make checks out to Robert W. Dunn or Committee for a Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y. Or come on up to see us at the 8th Floor, 35 E. 12th Street, New York.



JOHNSON



KNOWLAND

Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland yesterday endorsed the "constructive and interesting proposal" from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) that the U.S. and U.S.S.R. have equal radio and TV exchanges of ideas.

Then Knowland unveiled his answer to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's proposal on TV the previous Sunday that the U.S. and the Soviet withdraw troops stationed in Europe: a "first step" that would trade off withdrawal from Hungary in return for Norway which is in NATO, becoming a member of the Baltic bloc of neutral nations.

Khrushchev had offered to pull out Russian troops from East Germany, Poland and Hungary if the U.S. would agree to vacate West Germany and France.

Knowland appeared in the same CBS panel interview, "Face the Nation," that had aired an unprecedented, unrehearsed interview, with the Soviet leader, filmed in his Kremlin office.

The California Senator, coy about his plans for the next presidential election in 1960, conceded that he was "less optimistic" than Secretary of State Dulles and Harold Stassen, now negotiating in London, on prospects for mutual disarmament. He said he didn't believe Soviet leaders would "live up to any new agreement."

But prominent analysts disagreed with him on the same network the same afternoon.

In an hour-long session of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Open Special Session With Benefits Fight

By MAX GORDON

When the special session of the State Legislature gets under way tonight in Albany, its members will be buttonholed by groups of unionists determined to break through the resistance of GOP leaders to increased labor law benefits without Big Business strings attached.

The special session, first to take place under the Harriman Administration, was called by the Governor primarily to deal with maximum payments under the unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation laws. He is asking for a boost in top bene-

fits from \$36 a week to \$45. The session will also deal with a change in the method of determining telephone rates to bring them into line with other public utilities. This was made necessary

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by a New York Telephone Company demand for a rate increase amounting to \$55,400,000. The bill would forestall this gouge.

While individual AFL and CIO unions in New York City and elsewhere are sending delegations throughout the week, starting today, the state CIO has called a conference for Wednesday in Albany.

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Will Court Give Communist Right Extended to Racketeer Chief?

Does Robert Thompson, Communist leader convicted under the Smith Act, have the same legal rights as Frank Costello, racketeer boss convicted under the tax laws?

This issue will come to the forefront in Federal Court today when a bail motion for Thompson will be argued by his attorney, Mrs. Mary M. Kaufman. The motion will be presented in Room 318 of the U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square, at 10:30 a.m.

Mrs. Kaufman presented two motions on the Thompson case last week and today will submit an affidavit from Thompson. She conferred over the week-end with

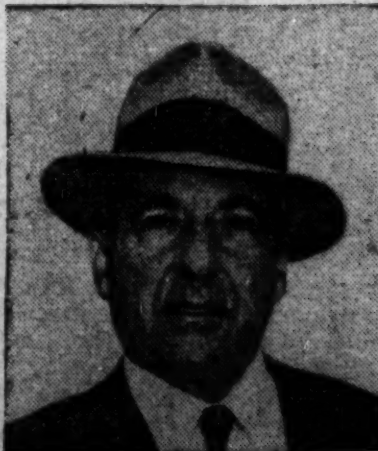
Thompson at Atlanta Federal prison, where he is serving a combined term of seven years, three under the Smith Act and four on contempt of court.

It is the latter sentence that is now under fire in the courts.

Thompson received a three-year term from Federal Judge Harold Medina in 1949 when he was convicted with ten other Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

He failed to appear for sentence in 1951, was seized in 1953 and was given four additional years on the contempt charge by Federal Judge Gregory Noonan. The U.S.

(Continued on Page 7)



COSTELLO



THOMPSON

Stassen Sees Progress on 'First Step' Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 9—Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, said today this country is making "slow and careful" progress toward negotiating a "first-step" disarmament agreement with Soviet Russia. He made the comment upon returning here from London this morning after a new round of talks with Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin and western diplomats on various proposals for halting the arms race in nuclear and conventional weapons.

Stassen told newsmen he took advantage of a short "Whitsunday" break in the negotiations to fly here to attend the graduation of his son, Glen, from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., tomorrow afternoon.

Stassen plans to confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Tuesday afternoon and to fly back to London later in the week for a resumption of the arms talks. He said he does not know now if he will confer with the President during his short stay here.

Stassen was expected to present to Soviet and western negotiators next week this country's package proposals for a first step disarmament agreement.

It has been reported that the U.S. package will include proposals for an aerial inspection plans for the northern reaches of Alaska, Canada and Soviet Siberia, and an initial small cuts in munitions to be stockpiled in international depots.

Stassen originally was expected to arrive here yesterday. Some British newspapers have speculated that the one-day delay was prompted by some last-minute "private contacts" between Stassen and Zorin.

He was asked about reports that some U. S. allies in Europe were irked at these private contacts. They were said to be particularly critical of the proposal to limit atomic weapons to the U. S., Britain and Russia.

Stassen replied that the time has come for "thorough consultation" between the Allies "on such important matters." In regard to his contacts with Zorin, he would say only that "we are consulting with all the nations that are concerned."

He said this country is approaching the problem with "constructive realism." He added that he has not changed his opinion on the chances of an ultimate agreement since several weeks ago when he said he was neither "optimistic nor pessimistic."

Informed sources said the American project will follow this priority:

- Control or limitation of nuclear tests.
- Reduction of conventional arms and manpower in the armed services of the world powers.
- Aerial inspection of each other's countries and a definition of the exact areas where such inspection will be permitted.

Famed Briton Lectures In Poland on Atom

Sir John Cockcroft, Nobel Prize winner in physics and director of Britain's atomic city at Harwell, lectured in Warsaw and Krakow on nuclear energy problems during a week's visit to Poland which included trips to two nuclear research centers now under construction.

Sir John's stay in Poland was at the invitation of Wilhelm Billig, Polish Government chief for nuclear power development, and Prof. Tadeusz Kotarbinski, President of the Academy of Sciences.

During his visit to Krakow University's Physics Institute and the Nuclear Research Institute being built in Bronowice near Krakow, Sir John was accompanied by Prof. Joseph Rotblat, vice president of the British Nuclear Physicists Association.



STASSEN

Girard Lawyer Says He Won't Quit Case

TOKYO, June 9—U.S. Army Maj. Stanley F. Levin said today he has no intention of resigning from the case of William Girard.

He said Girard had requested him to act as his personal legal adviser and he considers it his duty to serve as long as Girard wants him.

Japanese justice ministry sources said Girard would be tried by a Japanese court for manslaughter in mid-August despite efforts in the United States to deny Japan jurisdiction.

Warns Against School Religion

FREEDONIA, N. Y., June 9—Continuing introduction of religious teachings and practices into the American public school system will make it impossible for the school to achieve its primary goal—the creation of an enlightened, united American people, Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, historian, said here today in a baccalaureate address at the State Teachers College graduation.

Dr. Marcus, is Professor of History at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati and director of American Jewish Archives.

Reuther Speaks At NAACP Meet In Detroit

DETROIT, June 9—Walter Reuther, president of the million-member United Auto Workers union, will address the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which meets here June 25-30. Also addressing the convention will be Joseph Raub, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

The convention will open with a keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. The closing session on June 30, will be addressed by the Association's top staff leaders, Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall.

On June 28, the 42nd Spingarn Medal will be presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful Montgomery, bus protest movement. Workshops will deal with discrimination in housing, employment, recreation, transportation, and health.

Say China to Release Two American Priests

HONG KONG, June 9.—Two of the eight Americans still imprisoned in China are expected to be freed by Chinese authorities this month.

They are Jesuit priests John A. Houle, 43, of Oakland, Calif., and Charles J. McCarthy, 46, of San Francisco. Both were arrested June 15, 1953, in Shanghai and were later sentenced to four years in prison. They are now being held in a house in Shanghai to which they were transferred a year ago from the Ward Road Prison.

Their release would leave six Americans, including four civilians and two priests—still jailed in China. Of the six, two received life sentences, one got 20 years and



"NOW, MOTHER, YOUR CHILD IS PERFECTLY SAFE—FROM POLIO"

Finnish Union Parley Greet Visiting B & K

HELSINKI, June 9—Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin today attended the 50th anniversary convention of the Finnish Trade Union Congress. Some 5,000

persons were present when the visitors walked into the huge Olympic Stadium where the Finnish Trade Union Congress was celebrating its 50th birthday.

The delegates stood as they took their places. It was a polite but

undemonstrative crowd. The Soviet leaders, smiling, sat next to Eero Antikainen, General Secretary of the TUC.

"To build our country in peace, to defend the rights of the working man, to maintain and strengthen relations with other countries, to work for the benefit of man, this is the demand and the right of the Finnish people and the Finnish TUC," Antikainen said.

The TUC staged a three-week general strike last year and won an 11 percent wage increase, but forced the Social Democratic-Agarian coalition government to fall in the process.

Agarian Premier V. M. Suskelainen, the Russians' host here, can keep his government together just as long as the Social Democrats and the unions refrain from drastic action.

The unions want another wage hike—eight percent this time—although Antikainen referred to it only obliquely today.

"Even now the future is darkened by the threat of grave labor conflicts," he said. "Is it the responsibility of the trade unions alone to solve these threats of conflict?"

Hearings Showed AEC Sat on Strontium Facts

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, June 9—Chairman Chet Holifield (D-Calif) said fallout hearings, which ended Friday after eight days' testimony by scientists and Atomic Energy Commission officials, may be opened later for testimony on other aspects. The radiation subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy may decide to investigate detection of fallout, disposal of atomic wastes and hazards from scheduled atomic power installations.

An exchange between committee members and Dr. Charles L. Dunham, director of the AEC division of biology and medicine, marked the final session of hearings which earlier heard vigorous criticism of AEC's policy of doling out inadequate funds and support to research projects on the effects of fallout on human life.

Some of the sharpest earlier criticism came from Dr. H. Bentley Glass, Johns Hopkins University biologist and a member of Dunham's division advisory committee. At one point Glass had said he committee has worked for more than two years on a report on

strontium-90, and indicated that it had not yet been published. Questioned about it he said his group still hoped it would be issued, but left no doubt that up to now it was pigeon-holed because of AEC stalling.

Dunham, questioned about it Friday, said, "There is no such report. The Commission has never asked that the advisory committee on biology and medicine make such a report."

Dr. Glass indicated in a round table Thursday the commission never asked anything of the advisory committee including its ideas on what research projects were needed.

Dr. Dunham in a statement submitted Thursday said the "areas of greatest immediate need for information" are:

1. A better means of differentiating, in collected samples of strontium-90, which is agreed upon as the most dangerous to man of all fission products, between that dropped by stratosphere and that attributable to fallout in the lower troposphere.

This would include better identification of what strontium-90 was due to one type of burst,

ground, low air and high air, and was, he said, "very difficult and can only be learned at weapons tests."

2. Amount and distribution of strontium-90 and other fission products in the stratosphere and more precise estimates of holding time in the stratosphere. "We will know much more about the first of these in a year's time," he said. (Earlier British tests of some limited actual measurement of stratosphere Sr-90 concentration were pooh-poohed by the AEC formerly, but AEC now is cooperating with the Department of Defense to obtain such samples by balloon launchings.)
3. "Strontium-90 toxicity."

In this connection he said studies in whether radioactive strontium could induce leukemia, a blood disease and fatal, would "in 10 to 15 years" reveal enough to do what he called "firm up the maximum permissible body burden of strontium-90."

4. Determine the true "doubling dose" for mutation rate in human germ cells. "This will take many more years to accomplish, if ever," he said.
5. He said more study was needed to determine the "tolerable

mutation rate for the human race," and that it would "never be exact."

All of this, as well as projects for "more accurate" estimates of how much radioactivity the Japanese bomb victims received, and what the "womb to tomb" effects of Sr-90 are in causing bone cancer to animals, brought from Sen. Anderson the comment that in the meantime we "could have done bad damage to ourselves."

Earlier in the hearing Sen. Anderson asked Merrill Eisenbud, an AEC witness, how much Sr-90 was put in the stratosphere by the British H-bomb tests. Eisenbud replied that eventually they would measure it, presumably after it fell onto earth, which is a matter estimated to take from 5 to 10 years. Anderson said slowly and angrily: "I don't want to wait. I don't want to die."

Dr. Glass, a member of the Thursday round table, testified earlier that an increase of tests in 1957 "will certainly make re-evaluation" of the fallout peril necessary. He was asked if he thought tests would be stepped up in '58 and '59.

"I certainly do—unless we reach international agreement," he said.

Davis Blasts Housing Bias at City Council Hearing

Appearance of former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at Friday's City Hall public hearing expressively underscored the wide-ranging unity of the majority of New Yorkers behind the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill against discrimination in private housing.

Davis, newly-elected State chairman of the Communist Party, was one of 45 proponents of the measure. The bill's supporters represented virtually every popular organization in the city.

There was a special note of drama in the appearance of Davis, who was returning to the City Council floor for the first time since 1949. He was then deprived of his Council seat after being

convicted with ten other Communist leaders under the Smith thought-control act.

The bill, which will probably become law at the June 18 meeting of the City Council, bars discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing—except for one- and two-family houses in developments of less than ten. It is estimated that about 1,700,000 housing units in the city are affected by it.

The Very Rev. James A. Pike, chairman of the Housing Committee of the Urban League of Greater New York testified that "New York City's housing is more rigidly and more intensively segregated than many cities of the deep South!"

Dr. Pike, who is Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine,



DAVIS

spoke on behalf of the Urban League.

Dean Pike claimed that 93 percent of New York's residential buildings "now legally enjoy the right" to practice racial or religious

discrimination. He said that those who insist that legislation is an endorsement on the lawful use of private property are using an argument "similar to the slave owners of a century ago whose 'property' consisted of human beings."

"New York City's Harlem," he said, "is known throughout the world as a symbol of America's oppression of and discrimination against the Negro, as potent as the 'Colored' and 'White' signs of the Southland."

"So long as Harlem stands as a grim symbol of segregation and undemocratic treatment of minorities, so long will New York City contribute to the distrust and hesitation with which our country's professions of democracy are viewed by the colored millions of

Asia and Africa. Considering the breadth and power of the backing given to the measure, it perhaps makes a couple of unneeded concessions to prejudice. For one thing, it does exempt some 700,000 units by excepting one and two family homes in developments of less than 10. Second, it provides no enforcement machinery. An "aggrieved person" must make a complaint of discrimination, taking it to court. The law provides a penalty for such discrimination.

These weaknesses were noted by Davis, speaking for the Communist Party. Within the framework of his support for the bill, he urged the Council's General Welfare Committee to consider

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Carpenter Union Heads Next On Senate Racket Probe Grill

WASHINGTON, June 9—Subpoenas issued for Carpenters' head Maurice Hutcheson and two of the union's vice-presidents to appear tomorrow before the Senate's Public Roads sub-committee point to a corruption scandal in this union whose heads were friendly to Dave Beck's group of the Teamsters.

Hutcheson, and vice-presidents Frank M. Chapman and O. William Blair, according to Senator Albert Gore, chairman of the sub-committee, received large sums of money for parcels of land they bought near Richmond, Ind., then sold to the Indiana Highway Department. The Senate sub-committee is looking into right-of-way purchases for roads built with Federal funds.

The Carpenters' Brotherhood's

headquarters are in Indianapolis.

Gore said the evidence dug up by its investigators showed the state issued checks to Chapman totaling \$101,416 for nine parcels of land and \$19,000 to Blair for one parcel.

Gore said the evidence will "tend to show" that checks were drawn from a Chapman special bank account, issued to Blair, Hutcheson, Chapman, Virgil W. Smith and Harry Doggett.

Smith, former Indiana State Highway Commission chairman and Doggett a former official of the Indiana Highway Department's right-of-way division, are under indictment in Indianapolis on charges growing out of purchases of right-of-way land.

Charge Papers Whip Up Hysteria About Jenkins

Prosecution officials in Louisiana are trying to stir up a lynch atmosphere for the forthcoming trial of Grady and Judy Jenkins, it was charged here yesterday. The Committee to Defend Grady and Judy

Jenkins pointed to the recent series of six articles in the New Orleans "Item," which attack Dr. James Dombrowski, eminent liberal and scholarly head of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, as a suspected Communist and "a bungler . . . in the field of race relations." The articles lay stress on the hearings held by "the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, particularly Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, the chairman."

It was before this same Eastland Committee that Grady and Judy Jenkins were called, April 5 and 6, 1956. It was to Senator Eastland himself that Grady Jenkins, a native Mississippian, declared his faith in the "1st, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Amendments."

"That is the same old stuff," Senator Eastland fumed. "Now, everything but the 5th Amendment is overruled."

"Well, Senator," Grady retorted, "you can set up there and overrule until your sharecroppers are freed in Mississippi."

Judy Jenkins, too, talked back to Senator Eastland. In a long colloquy, the Senate questioner wanted to know if she were "known in Communist Party circles as 'Gypsy,'" and her reply was, "Are you crazy?"

Grady and Judy Jenkins were arrested two months ago, early in April, and are now under bond and awaiting trial on charges which, if sustained, could send them to prison for 20 years. Grady, who is hospitalized with advanced tuberculosis, was chain-

ed to his bed for two weeks before bail could be arranged.

Judy is the mother of two small children, the oldest of whom is less than three years. The charges were brought under two state laws, one against "criminal anarchy," the other requiring "registration" of Communists.

There is no mistaking the continuous tie-up that is made in the articles between communism and the fight against segregation, the Committee to Defend Grady and Judy Jenkins said. Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremlion, the man who is going to prosecute the Jenkinases as "subversive," himself declared that the Communists were "largely responsible for a lot of our racial unrest." (New Orleans States, May 14.) The tactic is to link communism with "racial unrest and link de-segregation with 'communism.'"

The Committee is seeking contributions for the Jenkins' defense, which may be sent to the treasurer, Jack Shulman, 860 Riverside Dr., New York, 32, N.Y.

Emma Lazarus Honored Tom'w

Hundreds of women will visit Liberty Island tomorrow at 1:00 P.M. to take part in ceremonies honoring Emma Lazarus who wrote the world renowned poem that is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty. Sponsored by New York Emma Lazarus Clubs annually, this year's ceremonies will commemorate the 70th Anniversary of Miss Lazarus' death.

McDonald Hits Big Steel For Big Steal on Prices

WASHINGTON, June 9—Denouncing U.S. Steel for "irresponsibility" and using a wage raise as a "scapegoat" for new price hikes, David J. McDonald, president of the steel union, produced data here showing the company can absorb the raises due and still make more profits than last year.

The head of the United Steelworkers of America spoke in angry tones before the conference of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. The speech was a clear indication that the "mutual trusteeship" relationship with the steel companies he proclaimed as his "credo" several years ago, is at least under strain.

McDonald referred to benefits that come due for the workers in basic steel June 30 under the three-year pact signed last year, and the recent statements of U. S. Steel and other company heads blaming wage increases for the inflation.

McDonald cited much of the data the union made public during last year's strike showing that profits and productivity far outran wage increases and that the company could have absorbed the full demands of the workers in that struggle and still clear an above-average net profit.

McDonald said the cost of the entire package going into effect June 30 would be \$51.2 million for the year to U. S. Steel. That would net profits by an actual \$24.7, the union's economists found. But at the rate U. S. Steel's profits are running in 1957, the corporation would still make \$437 million net (after taxes) this year compared to \$347 million last year, if prices REMAINED at the present level.

"But despite this, the corporation is planning its second 1957 price increase, and to hide the fact that it is solely to accumulate an even greater profit, its leaders have the effrontery to claim they are 'forced' to raise prices," McDonald said.

The union leader said steel industry "profiteering" provided strong pressure for the general inflation trend. A study of the total of price hikes by the steel industry since 1945 showed that for every \$1 in raises to workers, the industry slapped \$3 on prices. He said:

"The upward movement of steel prices through the years has been caused by the steel industry's determination to widen its profit margin by a consistent policy of imposing ever-higher prices on customers and eventual consumers of steel who are helpless to resist."

"Year after year and more often than not, twice a year, the steel industry hiked its prices in utter disregard of the welfare of all concerned. Despite pronouncements to the contrary, the price increases are not tailored to increased costs, nor do they bear relationships to how well the industry is doing profitwise."

He charged U. S. Steel "leads the

field" in this "irresponsibility" and at the same time the company's spokesmen "take a back seat to no one" for "frequent public utterances on the evils of inflation." This "split personality" is designed both to hike profits and blame labor for the price hikes in the public eye, McDonald said.

The McDonald charges will undoubtedly come before the hearing of the Kefauver anti-monopoly committee soon to open hearings on the pricing and profit policies of the steel and other "price-setting" industries.

TWA Faces Hearing After Rejecting Negro Hostess

The State Commission Against Discrimination has ordered its first public hearing on charges against a airline, Charles Abrams, SCAD chairman, announced today.

Miss Dorothy Franklin, now employed by the New York City Public Library is accusing the Trans World Airlines of turning down her application as a flight hostess because she is a Negro.

The SCAD hearing will start July 9. J. Edward Conway, SCAD commissioner assigned to investigate Miss Franklin's complaint, ruled that Trans World Airline's "stated reason" for not hiring her "is merely a contrived excuse" to conceal the act of discrimination. Conway noted that the big air-

line has never employed a Negro in any flight capacity. Trans World Airlines employs about 1,500 flight hostesses and has a turnover of some 500 each year.

Miss Franklin applied for the job on Aug. 29, 1956, after the Urban League informed her there were openings being advertised by the airline.

This is expected to be a major test case of bias on the airlines and a victory could represent the breakthrough long sought for by anti-discrimination groups. Last year, the first Negro pilot was hired by NYC helicopter service but this gain has yet to be followed through in the nation's major privately-owned and operated companies.

UNION ASKS NLRB TO ORDER TEXTILE PLANT TO REFORM

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union appealed to the National Labor Relations Board today to order the Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. to resume operations and rehire 550 former employees.

The union said that unless the board acts, "the National Labor Relations Act will be devoid of meaning and significance in the south and in the nation as a whole."

The company liquidated operations last December and did not bargain with the union which had won a Labor Board election at the plant.

An NLRB trial examiner found that closing the plant was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act and that the employees were illegally discharged. But the examiner said no effective remedy should be imposed because the company had gone out of business.

In its appeal, the union said the only "effective and meaningful" remedy was to reopen the mill and reinstate the workers.

It said the trial examiner's failure "to recommend such a step 'threatens to emasculate and nullify the law in the area of this na-

tion which is in greatest need of its protection."

It accused the company of a "naked display of economic power" and said it had "arrogantly committed economic capital punishment upon its employers because they voted for a union."

Record Vote In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 9.—Voters turned out in unprecedented numbers today in the first part of a general election that will determine whether Lebanon continues in the western camp or sides with Syria and Egypt.

Observers estimated that 50 percent of the eligible voters in Beirut and Lebanon cast ballots, a record percentage. Only 23 percent voted in the last elections in 1953.



SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Reader Wants To Disengage

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was startled to read letter from "A Reader" referring to "Comrade Khrushchev" and predicting that if Eisenhower faced three Soviet questioners in the same way "then I am certain that he would have to admit that our system of capitalist slavery is outmoded and doomed to disappear."

I am a reader too, and I daresay I speak for most of the readers in saying disengage me, save me and preserve me from such 1921 phraseology and such general nonsense.

READER.

Wants More On the Budget

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have the impression that the Daily Worker has neglected both in its news columns and editorials the battle of the budget now raging in and out of Congress.

Aside from quantity, the quality, in my opinion, with the exception of the May 10th "Memo to the President" editorial was not of the highest, neither probing enough in its analysis nor fresh enough in its tactical approach. Surely this struggle around the budget deserves deeper study than we have yet seen in our press.

In its periodicals and in the daily press Big Business during May not only had detailed news coverage of the battle of the budget, but featured articles, background articles and editorials on the question were present in abundance.

Of course, it is not only a question of the budget in itself, but a number of related questions call for discussion and profound examination by our columnists, our economic experts, our editorial writers—in the light of the Marxist-Leninist method and theory. There was such a promising beginning in your May 23 editorial which said that budgets "reflect the structure of a society, and the struggles around the budget are genuine social struggles of different classes and groups with-

in classes." But where is the follow-up?

A series of feature articles—or editorials—or both are still very much in order in my opinion. I would like to list briefly some of the questions that I believe need thorough study and sound analysis.

1. What is behind the current drive by sections of Big Business and their representatives in Congress to cut Eisenhower's proposed arms appropriation—even though it might only be a cut of one or two billion dollars?

2. Since the main objection of these forces is a slash in welfare appropriations, what kind of stand will Eisenhower, in the near future, take on these threatened cuts?

3. What is the significance of the regrouping that is in the process of taking place in the Republican Party—and in Big Business circles—on the issue of the budget? What could it mean for '58 and '60? Comment is needed on this observation: "It is clear that what is at stake in the battle of the budget is not only the level of government spending but the leadership of the Republican Party." (Business Week, May 18, 1957.)

4. While organized labor officially supports the Eisenhower budget—both its "defense" and social aspects—is there any evidence of contradictory trends in the ranks of labor? What effect will this support given by the labor leadership and leading northern Democrats to the Eisenhower budget have on their own election program in 1958?

5. How is this battle of the budget and the conflict in the ranks of Big Business related to the current Eisenhower-Stassen stand on disarmament and negotiations?

6. How analyze this largest peacetime budget of Eisenhower in relation to the threat of inflation, in the context of the boom and bust cycle of capitalism?

What can progressives and Communists and the Daily Worker do both in analysis and in the projection of action proposals to contribute to this complex struggle against monopoly's budget?

Timely analysis not to be confused with the "final" word on a given situation, is important not only because it might affect a certain strategic outlook, but because it might call for a changed tactical approach in the struggle.

It would be one-sided to end this critical note without commending our paper for its excellent coverage and militant crusading on such issues as the civil rights fight and the stopping of the H-bomb tests.

-D. E.

June 3

Daily Worker

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BATTLE OF THE AIRWAVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now it's veteran TV artist Ike Eisenhower and a newcomer to the field, Nikita Khrushchev, who are feuding.

This latest battle royal of the Hooper Rating, in which tempers are flying and dispositions are getting out of joint, takes the spotlight away from the Gleason-Como and the Sullivan-Allen rivalries.

Ike made no bones about his feelings at a press conference here. The sensational debut of

Nikita left Valley Forge Ike plenty miffed.

Ike let loose with a sling of barbs for CBS that brought joy to the hardened arteries of NBC. With his well-known mandolin-like tremolo, Ike charged that CBS "a commercial firm," was "trying to improve its own commercial standing" by putting Nikita on the airwaves.

This remark looked like a case of hitting below the money-belt. Said a friend of mine: "What's got into Valley Forge Ike? Since when is he against commercial firms? I'd say the free enterprise system had treated HIM pretty good. Once these top-flight artists meet a little competition, seems like they go all to pieces."

Interview Two Communist Members of Socialist Forum

By A. B. MAGIL

THE two Communist members of the 40-man national committee of the American Forum—for Socialist Education sat in the office of the Daily Worker Friday and talked about what, in their opinion, the Forum is and what it's not.

The Forum was launched May 13 with a statement of purpose issued by its chairman, Rev. A. J. Muste, dean of American pacifists. The statement declared the Forum was organized "to stimulate study and serious, untrammelled discussion of the problems of socialism in the U.S." Its national committee includes persons with differing views on socialism and other questions.

The two Communist members—Doxey A. Wilkerson and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg—emphasized that "we are not speaking for the American Forum, but merely giving our own views." They assailed attacks on the Forum by Sen. Eastland's Internal Security Subcommittee.

"It's one more evidence of the vicious anti-democratic character of the Eastland inquisitors," said Wilkerson, who is a noted Negro Marxist educator. "One day they attack the Forum and another day they smear Dr. Linus Pauling for opposing H-bomb tests."

"So many people who aren't members of the Forum or in sympathy with it," added Blumberg, "have opposed the Eastland Committee attack and supported Mr. Muste's rejection of their inquisition."

"The purpose of the attack," said Wilkerson, "is to stifle at the outset what promises to be an agency to further increased discussion of socialist ideas in our country. It's to be expected that they would seize on the presence of two Communists on the national committee as a pretext to try to kill the Forum itself."

BLUMBERG, a former philosophy instructor at Johns Hopkins University and later a leading figure in Communist Party legislative activity, said the widespread publicity given to the formation of the American Forum had stimulated interest in many circles in the need for greater discussion of socialist ideas as well as the importance and the right of Communists to participate in such discussion.

Apart from Eastland, has the American Forum encountered any other opposition?

"Well," said Wilkerson, "as was to be expected, the N. Y. Daily News called on the Eastland committee to 'investigate' the Forum. Then there was the N. Y. Times with its well known concern for socialism. The Times editorially expressed unhappiness that the Forum permits Communists to par-

Forum Meets Here Wednesday

The first public meeting of the American Forum for Socialist Education will be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the Communist Church, 35th St. at Park Ave.

Chief speakers will be A. J. Muste, chairman of the American Forum; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Dr. Stringfellow Barr, educator; and Conrad Lynn, civil right attorney.

Questions from the audience will be answered by a panel of American Forum national committee members. They will include Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, Bert Cochran, David Dollinger, Farrell Dobbs, Clifford T. McAvoy, John T. Manus, Joseph Starobin, George Stryker and Doxey A. Wilkerson. Purpose of the meeting is to protest the attacks on the Forum by Sen. Eastland and his Internal Security Subcommittee, and to explain the Forum's purposes.

The Socialist Party-Social-Democratic Federation took the same position as the Times.

"It should be added that slanted reporting in the Times and N. Y. Post has helped confuse the question of the Forum's purpose."

Asked to "unconfuse" this question, Blumberg cited the May 13 statement issued by the Rev. Muste. "The statement is quite explicit," he said. "It makes clear, first, that the American Forum is a forum and not an organization with a platform or program."

"Second, the statement makes clear that the members of the national committee have come together not for the purpose of 'uniting' or 'merging' but in order to discuss. In particular to discuss the difference among the national committee members in the hope of clarifying the meaning of socialism for our country."

"The American Forum is a national committee, not a membership organization," Blumberg continued. "It believes discussion can be most fruitful if it operates on the principle of not excluding expression of any point of view. All decisions of the committee require agreement of all the members."

WILKERSON added: "The one common premise shared by all members of the national committee is the desirability of free and full discussion of the problems of socialism in the U. S. on the basis of not excluding any viewpoint."

Speculations about the American Forum's representing a new "united front" or alignment were refuted by Dr. Blumberg. "It is not a new socialist alignment nor is it intended to serve as a vehicle for such an alignment. By the same token the Forum is in no sense an alternative to or substitute for the Communist Party or any other

existing socialist organization."

As for the kind of activities the American Forum will carry on, Wilkerson cited the statement of purpose. "The Forum plans to conduct public as well as informal discussions and to publish material on problems of current and long-range interest. The Forum also hopes to stimulate similar local committees for the discussion of socialist ideas."

Wednesday's meeting of the Community Church will be the American Forum's first public activity.

This reporter asked Wilkerson and Blumberg to say what was their attitude as Communists toward the Forum.

"As Communists," said Blumberg, "Doxey and I welcome the opportunity to participate in the American Forum and to help further its purposes. We are confident that the views of Communists, as expressed in the policies adopted at the Party's recent national convention, can contribute a great deal to the content of the discussion."

"It should be made clear, however," said Wilkerson, "that our participation in the Forum in no way limits our right or the right of the Communist Party to criticize the views of other participants or the organizations to which they belong. In fact, the effective expression of our criticisms and differences is essential if the process of discussion is to achieve clarity on the meaning of socialism for our country."

New Trial for Matles Asked

Acting on the basis of last Monday's Clinton Jencks decision by the Supreme Court, attorneys for James J. Matles, organization director of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, yesterday asked for a new trial involving Matles citizenship.

Judge Walter Bruchhausen had revoked Matles' citizenship after a six-week trial on the basis of a claim he concealed membership in the Communist Party when he obtained his citizenship in 1934.

Matles attorneys are basing themselves on the high court's ruling that if FBI informer reports are used as a basis for evidence, the reports to the FBI must be available to the defense. The testimony against Matles was mainly from paid informers who testified they conferred with the FBI and submitted reports.

By ALAN MAX

Ike made it pretty clear he did not relish being compared with the newcomer from the Steppes. Asked whether he would appear on the Russian networks, Ike snorted that all they have over there is "fourteen TV stations and radio coverage."

In any battle of the TV airwaves you could count him out, Ike said, as he threw his guitar up into the air and caught it neatly behind his back. Maybe it would be all right for some supporting artist to match microphones with the Newcomer, but not a star of Ike's rating.

Even so, Ike insisted, there would have to be guarantees that an American performer would get the breaks over there—no jamming, no broadcasting any

Your correspondent has this to say to Ike. If he'll only listen: "Don't be hard on CBS, Ike. They've done plenty for YOU in the past and they're just a bunch of clean boys trying to make an honest living. As for you appearing on TV in Russia, go to it, Ike. Don't be scared of the Newcomer's style. Just meet him number for number. Where he says he's stop testing H-bombs, you just give with: Why not A-bombs too? Where he says let's talk about withdrawing all foreign troops, you say why waste time talkin', let's both of us do it. You're sure to send them with that in Russia, Ike. Not to mention right here."

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THE SPECIAL SESSION

FOR SOME people the special session of the State Legislature may be simply a political sideshow. But for the labor movement and other progressives the session opening tonight is deeply serious.

For struggling in Albany, despite the overlay of conventional partisan considerations, will be two different outlooks towards labor and social legislation.

On the one hand there will be advanced, under pressure of labor, the demand for increase of unemployment compensation and workmens compensation. (And minimal the increase is at that—from \$36 to \$45.)

On the other, there will be the old and stubborn opposition, coming from the Republican majority. The opposition will be disguised as "support"—but "support" along with such other features (increased taxes on small business, favoring of large monopolies, etc.) as to make the legislation actually harmful.

These bills and the measure to stop the telephone trust's attempted gouge of \$55 millions in boosted rates are the issues. Labor and its supporters should throw their full strength into the fight for these social gains.

JOHNSON'S 'OPEN CURTAIN'

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON'S call last Saturday for "an open curtain" between ourselves and the Soviet Union is a welcome sign that the political fog is lifting in our nation.

Johnson's suggestion that we and the Soviets exchange weekly broadcasts and telecasts as part of the competition of ideas is a logical extension of the discussion around the CBS interview with Nikita Khrushchev. It is in line with the circulation of the Soviet magazine, "USSR," in this country and the State Department's magazine, "Amerika," in the Soviet Union. Appearance of Khrushchev on American TV was a wonderful thing. Appearance of Pres. Eisenhower before Soviet viewers would be valuable as an extension of this process of mutual discussion.

If peaceful co-existence demands one thing above all it is mutual understanding. That means the exchange of news and ideas—and personal contact.

Americans and Soviet citizens may agree to disagree even after extensive debate on their respective social systems. But those Americans who—like AFL-CIO head George Meany—fear such exchanges as proposed by Sen. Johnson are probably less confident of superiority of capitalism over socialism than they will admit.

But Meany, we firmly believe, expresses a waning viewpoint in the labor movement and in our nation as a whole. Whatever Americans feel about communism and about the Soviet Union, there is an increasing revulsion to the policies of the cold war period and to the iron curtain imposed on us by our leaders. The various delegations between the two nations demonstrated this forcefully. Thus a Soviet delegation appreciatively accepted the best from studying our modern agricultural and building construction techniques, while American visitors to the Soviet Union have often urged that we study Soviet advances in education and laboratory techniques.

This "open curtain" is especially crucial for us Americans at this time because it provides the basis for effective work for peace. Disarmament, an end of H-bomb tests, control and outlawing of the A- and H-bombs: these are the issues on which our very lives depend. How can the American people intelligently and effectively express themselves for peace if there is a State Department and Defense Department iron curtain between us and the Soviet Union?

For this is no abstract discussion over social systems. The more we exchange news, ideas and delegations the more we will understand that the Soviet Union wants peace—as indeed do the American people, except for a tiny group of Men of The Trusts for whom Admiral Radford, Sen. Knowland and their cronies are the chief spokesmen.

But we would like to ask Sen. Johnson to look homeward, too. The "open curtain" on ideas should exist in our own nation, too. The McCarthyite restrictions on free American debate—the Smith, McCarran, Walter-McCarran, Taft-Hartley Acts and the Congressional inquisitions—must be lifted. Passport restrictions, whether for newsmen or Paul Robeson should be ended. The Negro people must receive the right to vote freely in Sen. Johnson's own State and in the southland, generally. Harassment of Communist, socialist and liberal opinion, whether by the FBI, Justice Department or Congress, must be ended.

That should be part of the "open curtain" idea, too.

THE LATEST monthly report of the Department of Labor showing both another hike in the cost of living — the eighth straight rise—and a decline in the purchasing power of the pay envelope from last year's, is something new. For some years we have been hearing boasts that the consumer price index of the government stood still while wages rose steadily. The latest report shows a hike in the cost of living that brought the total rise since April, 1956, to about four percent. The weekly and hourly earnings are so little above those of a year ago that the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates the workers in manufacturing suffered a cut of one percent in their spending power. Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor statistics, says that the trend towards higher prices and lower earnings, will continue at least through July.

Is this the start of a reverse trend, towards a substantial lowering of living standards? There are a number of factors in the economic picture that are weakening the base under wages. Unfortunately, as we have already noted a number of times, 1957 is not a year of major wage bargaining. None of the big pattern-setting wage contracts are up for renegotiation this year. This leaves most organized workers exposed to the economic weather. Only the workers in auto, steel and some smaller groups, will collect "annual improvement" cost-of-living escalator raises in accordance with provisions of their pacts. But what they will get at the end of this month, will about cover their losses from rising prices for the past year. A steel worker, for example, lost four percent, or about 10 cents an hour, with the depreciation of his wage dollar. The great majority of the organized workers,

and, of course, the unorganized, will have no way of making up the loss this year.

MOST DISTURBING are the economic signs that cut even more deeply into the earning power of the workers. Many steel workers, laid off or on shorter weeks, as the industry slid to 85 percent of capacity, are worried over a big bite into their weekly wages. And the industry's spokesmen look for a drop to possibly as low as 70 percent, before the summer ends.

In auto, in addition to the very heavy unemployment running through the season, the outlook is for an early tapering off for this model year with 1957 production likely to run even below 1956.

Overall employment, according to BLS statistic, has not changed much from last year's and joblessness remains at a level of four percent of the labor force. But there is a shift within the working class. There is a decline of EMPLOYMENT in precisely those industries that hold up higher earnings—auto, steel, construction, mining, machine manufacturing, railroad. The increase is in the lower-paying service fields, office, retail and such. In manufacturing, for example, employment

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Economic Weather Is Not Reassuring

dropped from 13,114,000 in April 1956, to 12,918,000 in April 1957 although non-agricultural employment as a whole rose by a million to 58,506,000 in the same year.

OVERTIME FELL, as reflected by the fall of the average workweek to below 40 hours for the first time since 1954. The 39.9 hours average in April was six hours below the 1956 average. The average workweek in the building trades fell to 36 a week, four hours below the 1956 average. There is also evidence of a substantial cut in employment on construction as both housing construction continues to decline and there is a fall in construction for industrial expansion.

Figures on sales and amount of construction contracts showing them to be just about at the level of a year ago, are deceiving. The increased prices for the year, means that in terms of goods and physical output, there was a fall.

The overall production index of the Federal Reserve Board shows April at 145 compared with 143 of April, 1956. It was 147 December. The important point is that there was a dip in the major fields—mining, electric power, steel, auto, machine-

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

A Senator Learns How To Keep Score

Russian people will be a cause of happy congratulations."

TOO BAD that hardly any news media bothered to report a speech by Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Vt) delivered on the Senate floor May 27. The 77-year-old Senator has often shown more wit and vision than most of his juniors. He did it again that day.

Flanders read a news item from Moscow and it immediately struck him as highly significant. Said the Senator:

"In last Friday's newspapers there came out of Russia the most hopeful news that has been released from that country since the establishment of the Communist government. Mr. Khrushchev seems, in effect, to have announced the end of the cold war.

"The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported a speech by Mr. Khrushchev, which he delivered on Wednesday, in Leningrad, to a conference of agricultural workers from northwestern regions of the Russian federation. The party chief declared that Russia is opposed to the principle of creating mutual fright and stalemate. He said:

"We are not going to blow up the capitalist world with bombs. If we overtake the United States in the per capita production of meat, butter and milk, we shall have hit the pillars of capitalism with the most powerful torpedo yet seen."

"He furthermore is reported to have said:

"But the Soviet Union—the people of the once backward Russia who have taken power into their own hands and built a socialist pattern of economy—have created and advanced large-scale industries, carried through collectivization of farm-

ing, set up state farms, and gained an opportunity to catch up and surpass the United States in per capita production.

"We are bound to win this competition. This victory will have a greater effect than that of the H-bomb. The efforts we make to advance our economy and to improve the welfare of the people will have a greater effect than anything else on the minds of hesitating people. And such people will be more and more included to side with us, to side with the Marxist-Leninist theory and with the working class in the struggle against capitalist."

"Mr. President, this is good news, if Khrushchev means it. We welcome a contest in raising the standards of living of the people of a whole country. We welcome a test as to whether the capitalist system or the Communist system is the best means for providing the people of the earth with food, clothing, shelter, education, and the opportunity for peaceful living and spiritual development. With utmost confidence we will continue and improve our own unmatched record of serving the needs of people through the operation of the capitalist system.

"In such a contest everyone wins; no one loses. In such a contest the Russian people will have the hearty good wishes of the American people. Should they win and achieve a higher, broader state of well-being, that will be no cause of antagonism, will give rise to no hostile purposes or actions on our part, in spite of the hostile imputations of Mr. Khrushchev. Butter on his side will not breed guns on ours. Any improvement for the

SEN. FLANDERS then adds, with keen perception, that arms reduction is necessary for a more rapid improvement of living standards. It seems to the Senator, however, that it is the Soviet Union which has been turning down American disarmament offers. The record will show, however, that a somewhat contrary process has been going on. For example, President Eisenhower turned down the Soviet proposal to halt H-bomb test explosions. Furthermore, such western proposals as fixed limits for armed forces and Eisenhower's "Open Skies" proposal, were accepted by the Russians. At which point a tendency seemed to develop on the Western end—especially in Washington—to back away from its own proposals once the Soviet Union accepted them.

But here it's not my purpose to argue with Senator Flanders. He has grasped the importance of competition between the USSR and the and the U.S. in regard to living standards. That competition will have greater and greater implications in world and domestic politics.

As to how much sincerity and importance the Soviets attach to this matter, a review of Russian newspapers is quite revealing. Day after day, Pravda, for example, has been featuring page one stories headed: "In the Near Future to Overtake the U.S.A. in the Production of Milk and Meat Per Capital." And a story follows describing efforts or attainments of farmers or workers of a given region.

More and more, food, consumer goods and housing, will become the tests of competition.

BOOKS:

"Communist Party vs CIO" By Lawyer Max Kampelman

THE COMMUNIST PARTY VS. THE CIO, by Max M. Kampelman, Fredrick A. Praeger, publishers, New York, N. Y., 299 pp., \$6.00.

By GEORGE MORRIS

The Communist Party vs. The CIO, is the latest of a crop of books that purport to deal with recent labor history, but are actually more designed to distort or black out the role of the Marxist left in the trade unions.

The author, a Washington labor lawyer, was from 1949 to 1955, legislative counsel for Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. In a preface, the Senator said the book was originally a doctoral paper of Kampelman's submitted to a sub-committee headed by Humphrey that was studying the "Communist menace" in labor in 1951. The Senator thought the paper was so good that it ought to be published. So it was brought up to date and published.

The book reads like a legal treatise, much like a Department of Justice documentation of a case against a union before the Subversive Activities Control Board. It is essentially a job patterned after House Un-American Committee or Eastland Committee standards. The book contains hundreds of names of persons who figured in left-right struggles within the CIO, with the case history of many of them, as obtained from FBI or Un-American Committee files.

The book is essentially a collection of material on the way the red-baiting technique was brought into the CIO, to divide and disrupt it; on the expulsion of the 10 progressive led unions in 1949 and the subsequent drive to dismember those unions. The story of that struggle could be interesting historically and valuable for its lessons. But it is told by Kampelman one-sidedly as a prosecutor solely interested in a conviction would tell it. The bulk of the content of the book is simply a compilation of the documents of charges the CIO administration in 1949-50 drew up against each of the expelled unions, to give the appearance of a trial, as was required by the constitution. Those documents were hardly the basis for an objective account of what really happened in that period of the CIO's history.

The basic theses of this book, like some others published recently that deal with the history of the CIO or certain of its affiliates, is that the left is some sort of an outside "menace" that "penetrated" the CIO. At a certain point it had to be expelled. The aim is to wipe out from history the fact that Communists and others on the left were among the active and fully-accepted founders and early builders of the CIO. This is frankly acknowledged by more responsible writers of history—like Saul Alinsky—who, nevertheless are no less anti-Communist than Kampelman.

The author would have us believe that anti-Communism became an issue only since 1946. He overlooks the fact that for ten years before, the House Dies Committee and its successors, have worked to inject the red-baiting virus into the CIO. Unity in the CIO's main leadership, including the left, withstood those attacks and it was in that period that the CIO scored its historically greatest gains.

The book, nevertheless, has some value. Much as the author tries to picture the left in a negative light, his own documentation of evidence to prove what a great "menace" the Communists once were—the positions of leadership they held in the many places and in struggles when the CIO was at its best—defeats his purpose. A younger generation unionist, after reading Kampelman's book, is



more likely to develop an admiration of the Communists as the force that was most influential in the CIO when its historic contribution was most pronounced. Kampelman even exaggerated Communist influence in the CIO's first decade, to impress the reader with the size of the "menace." He virtually put the auto union in "Communist" hands for several years, which everybody in that union knows is nonsense.

Towards the end, the author found it necessary to give six main reasons for the tremendous influence the Communists had in the CIO. First, he gives the "climate" of the thirties and the "fluidity" in the labor movement that enabled the Communists to take leadership in organizing the unorganized in many fields.

Second, is the "mastery of the techniques of group organization" and the effectiveness of left "caucus" work, as he terms it.

Third, is that union workers have usually been able to "compartmentalize" their loyalties—to both support Communists in union leadership, while supporting other ideologies or parties outside the union.

Fourth, is that most "Communist unions" have demonstrated a good record in fighting for the economic interest of their members.

Fifth, says Kampelman "we have also seen that the cry 'Communist' has been used so often by anti-labor employers" to besmirch the labor movement that "many workers became immune to the charge."

Finally, concedes Kampelman, the alleged political philosophy of the Communists "is most frequently not discernible" in the collective bargaining of those unions.

The book is likely to be embarrassing to some ex-leftwingers who have long ago regarded themselves as fully accepted rightwingers with all the "respectability" that comes with it. Kampelman, as though to remind them their sins can never be forgiven, dusts off old records from Dies Committee and such files and produces some quotes that by comparison make present-day leftwingers look like rightwingers. He resurrects some sayings of Joe Curran, Arthur Osman, Mike Quill and others.

The author cites several hundred references, a large percentage of them from the Daily Worker. He also gives an extensive bibliography of books, articles and pamphlets on the subject.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV
News (2) (5) 7 p.m.
Robin Hood (2) 7:30
Nat King Cole (4) 7:30
Wire Service (7) 7:30
Baseball: Dodgers-Milwaukee (9) 7:55

Twenty-one-quiz (4) 9
Press Conference (7) 9
Studio One (2) 10

RADIO
Yankees-Detroit. At Detroit WINS 2 p.m.

MOVIES
12 Angry Men, Uptown
Bachelor Party, Victoria
Gold of Naples, Paris
Naked Eye, Fifth Ave. Cinema
Boy on Dolphin, Academy of Music, Beacon Deluxe
Nana, Little Carnegie
Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Tempest in Flesh, Apollo, Midtown
Dest Set, Roxy

DRAMA
Simply Heavenly, 150 W. 85th.
A Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, 7th Ave. South Theatre
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
A Hole in the Head, Plymouth
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Inherit the Wind, National
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Separate Tables, Music Box
Lil Abner, St. James

'2nd Honeymoon' For Rossellinis

TAORMINA, Sicily, June 9—Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini will have a "second honeymoon" in Sicily to quash rumors of an impending divorce, reliable sources here said today.

The sources said the movie couple, split "artistically" for more than a year, will reunite here next month. They have not seen each other for nearly four months.

Ingrid and Roberto apparently chose Sicily in memory of those days in 1944 when they fell in love during the shooting of their film "Stromboli."

Chess Notes

Manhattan Club Wins Metropolitan Title

By RALPH CRANE

The Manhattan Chess Club team once again captured the Metropolitan League title, defeating the Marshall Chess Club by the close score of 7-6. Six games were drawn; Manhattan won four games, Marshall three. Victories were scored for the winners by 20 year old C.C.N.Y. student William Lombardy over Edmar Mednis at 4th board; by fourteen year old Bobby Fischer over Elliot Hearst at 7th board; by D. Beninson over James Gore at 12th board; and by Walter Shipman over Jerry Donovan at 13th board.

For Marshall, Carl Pilnick beat Arthur Feuerstein at 5th board. S. Wachs beat A. Pincus at 8th board, and A. Santasiere beat A. Kevitz at 10th board.

The splendid play of the young players Fischer and Lombardy contributed largely to Manhattan's victory.

Bulletin No. 10 (in Russian) on the 12th World Championship held in Moscow last Fall shows a photo of British team captain Wheatcroft presenting a silver loving cup to Alexander Kotov, USSR team captain. On the cup is inscribed: "This cup was made by the English craftsman Timothy Lee in 1729. It is presented to the Soviet Chess Federation by the British Chess Federation as a token of friendship between the chess players of both countries."

It is an established custom among visiting chess teams to present a gift to the players of the host country. In these frightful H-bomb days, even a little bit of friendship goes a long way.

Read it and weep! The 1958 World Team Tournament will not be held in our country, despite previous notice to that effect. President Frank Graves, after seven months, has admitted himself checkmated; he couldn't raise the needed funds.

As the warm, lovable Scotch poet Bobby Burns wrote in his poem "To A Mouse": "The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley" (often go wrong —RC).

West Germany has agreed to

take over as host; Munich marks the spot.

As you like it: "Chess is the art of human reason"—Duke of Brunswick, 1916; "Surely, chess is a sad waste of brains."—Walter Schott.

"The game of chess is an honest exercise of the intellect"—Thomas Actius, 1583; "Amberly excelled in chess—one mark, Watson, of a scheming mind"—Arthur Conan Doyle in "The Adventure of the Returned Colorman."

The British Chess Magazine states that according to British press reports fourteen year old Bobby Fischer of Brooklyn has been invited to play this Christmas in the famous Hastings (England) International Tournament. . . . Our student chess team is busily engaged in raising funds for their trip to the 4th World Student Team Championship to be held in Reykjavik, Iceland, July 11-26.

With Dr. Max Euwe out of it, the championship of Holland was won by Donner. . . . With Laszlo Szabo away, Barcza won the Hungarian Championship, 1½ points ahead of Benko and Bilek. . . . Fridrik Olafsson won the championship of Iceland; he also won a second match against the Argentine grandmaster H. Pilnik by the score of 4½-3½. . . . In far off New Zealand, fourteen year old Rodney Phillips contests a play-off for the New Zealand championship. . . . Indonesia has published the first issue of a semi-monthly chess publication. . . . Grandmaster Svetozar Cligorich scored a decisive victory in the 13th Yugoslav National Championship.

Did you know? That there was no time limit in the First International Tournament (London 1851), and that some players took as much as two and a half hours for a single move?

That the First American Chess Congress of 1857 was conducted on the "knockout" principle, with losers eliminated after each round?

That Wilhelm Steinitz of Bohemia (World Champion 1886-1894) died in 1900 as a charity patient in the East River Sanatorium on Ward's Island in New York City?

Facts and Figures on USSR Culture and Science

MOSCOW.—In 1956 the Soviet Union had more than 126,300 clubs and social and recreation centers and over 400,000 libraries of all kinds with more than 1.5 billion books.

There are more than 350,000 amateur dance, dramatic and music groups, choruses and other amateur art circles. They have a total membership of 5,000,000 people.

There are 508 theaters in the country (355 for drama and comedy, 32 for opera and ballet, 20 for musical comedy, and 101 for special performances for children and youth). In 1955 they gave more than 212,000 performances in forty languages to a total of almost 78 million persons. The country has about 50 symphony orchestras and several other instrumental, choral and dance ensembles. There are 69 circuses.

The USSR has some 63,000 motion picture installations, of which approximately 47,000 are in rural localities. More than 2.5 billion persons attended film showings in 1955.

Radio programs are broadcast in 41 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in many languages of other countries. There are radio broadcasting stations in all the main cities and, in addition, relay service is maintained in many localities. Under relay service system broadcasts may be heard by plugging in a loud speaker. There is no commercial broadcasting.

Television programs follow the

same system as radio.

From 1951 through 1955 radio stations and radio outlets have more than doubled in number and the output of radio and television sets increased 3.7 fold. According to preliminary estimates the 1956-1960 period will see an increase of 150 percent in the output of radio sets and an increase of more than 400 percent in the output of television sets.

Museums. The country has 862 museums, including 93 historical, 157 memorial, 41 natural science and 115 art museums. Well over 43 million persons visited museums in 1955.

SCIENCE

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, founded in 1725, is the country's principal guiding center of science. Before the October Revolution of 1917 it had about a half dozen small laboratories, two observatories and a number of museums and archives. In Soviet years the Academy has developed into a vast association which has research institutes all over the country, in every field of science.

Thirteen Union Republics of the USSR have their own academies of sciences with their own scientific research institutes. In addition, there are academies in different fields: agriculture, medicine, construction and architecture, art and education. Much research is conducted at universities and colleges. Many ministries also have their

own scientific research centers.

The country has a total of about 3,000 scientific institutions. The number of scientific workers reached 239,000 in 1956, an increase of more than 15,000 over 1955 (in 1913 the country had slightly more than 10,000 scientific workers). In 1955 almost 97,000 of them were employed at scientific research centers, 119,000 in colleges and universities and 8,300 in industry and administrative positions. Over 95,000 scientific workers have either a master's or doctor's degree.

LITERATURE

At the beginning of 1956 the Union of Writers of the USSR had 3,247 members and 526 candidates for membership. The written language of many national groups has been revived since the October Revolution of 1917 and where there was no written language it has been developed. As a result even small national groups now have their own writers and their own literature.

There are over 220 large publishing houses in the USSR. Most of them confine themselves to a definite category: textbooks, fiction, science, technology, industry or agriculture. There are large independent publishing houses run by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Union of Writers of the USSR and the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

From 1917 through 1955, a to-

(Continued on Page 7)

USSR Culture and Science

(Continued from Page 6)
tal of 18.2 billion books in 122 languages were issued in the USSR. More than one billion copies of 54,700 books were printed in 1955, including 5,600 books of fiction, 7,700 science books, 6,274 books of political, social and economic subjects, 25,900 books on industry, transport, agriculture and other branches of the national economy, 3,500 books on public health and medicine and 5,200 books on culture and art.

From 1918 through 1955, 14,583 books by 1,731 foreign authors were published in the USSR with a total printing of 371,500,000 copies in 74 languages. Among them are books by Jack London which have been published in 32 languages of the peoples of the USSR in editions totaling 16.5 million copies, and Mark Twain's works, published in 24 languages in editions totaling 8.5 million copies. The works of other American authors, both past and present, have also been published in editions running into millions of copies.

In 1955, 12.3 times as much fiction per capital was published in the country as in 1913, and the average sale of such books in 1955 was fifteen times that of 1913 and four times that of 1940.

PRESS

There are 7,246 newspapers and 2,026 magazines published in 70 languages in the country. Sixty magazines made their debut in 1955. The average daily circulation of newspapers in 1955 was about 49 million, almost 15 times the 1913 figure. The annual circulation of magazines was 361 million.

EDUCATION

Before the October Revolution of 1917 Russia was a country with a population in which only one out of five persons was able to read and write. Today the Soviet Union is a country of universal literacy with free public education from elementary school through college.

In the 1955-1956 school year, the country had more than 30 million pupils, 213,000 schools and 1,733,000 teachers. There were 17 percent more students graduated from high schools in 1956 than in the previous year.

All persons who have completed their secondary education and have passed entrance examinations are eligible for admission to colleges and universities. All students whose grades are satisfactory receive a monthly allowance from the state. Persons of any age may enter institutions of higher learning while continuing their jobs.

The number of college students in the 1955-1956 school year amounted to 1,867,000 (including 639,000 enrolled in correspondence courses, and the number of colleges and universities came to 765. The number of students is now two million.

Specialists for various branches of the economy and culture are also trained at specialized secondary schools. In the 1955-56 school year there were 3,757 specialized secondary schools with an enrollment of 1,961,000 students, including 287,000 taking correspondence courses.

From 1929 through 1955, 7,913,000 students graduated from colleges, universities and specialized secondary schools. In 1956 another 760,000 young specialists were graduated—126,000 more than in 1955.

In 1956 there were 29,400 students taking graduate courses in the sciences at colleges, universities and scientific research institutes, compared with 16,900 in 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Every citizen of the country receives all medical aid free of charge. In 1955 the public health services employed 2,627,000 persons, an increase of 576,000 compared with 1950. The number of certified doctors increased by nearly 70,000 in the same period and reached 334,000. In 1956 the number of doctors increased by another 14,000. There are 1,354,200 hospital beds in the country. Preventive examinations and medical treatment are given at district clinics located all over the country, in rural and urban areas alike. District clinics are equipped for diagnosing and treating most diseases. Specialists are available when needed. Home calls are made whenever the health of the patient requires it. Large factories and institutions maintain their own clinics for the conveniences of their employees and their families.

A network of about 3,900 sanatoria, vacation and health resorts round out the health services. Factory and office workers receive accommodations either free of charge or at a 70 percent discount. The balance is paid by trade unions from social insurance funds.

Periodic health check-ups, the advances of science and improved living conditions have resulted in lowering the death rate by 75 percent during the past 40 years. Before 1917 the average life expectancy was only 32 years. By 1927 it has reached 44 years, whereas now it is 64 years.

Special Session

(Continued from Page 1)
bany. It expects large delegations both for that day and the following day. These two days are expected to be decisive.

The GOP legislative leadership does not oppose directly the increase in maximum payments under the two labor laws. It has been trying, however, to tack on other amendments demanded by the state's major corporate interests which would weaken the laws.

In the case of unemployment insurance, it wants to compel higher contributions from seasonal—in most cases small employers, while virtually eliminating contributions from the big corporate employers whose labor turnover is relatively small. The net result would be to cut down total contributions by \$8,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year, while payments from the jobless pay fund would be increased by \$17,500,000 under new maximums at the present rate of unemployment.

In addition, unionists fear that many small employers in seasonal industry—such as garment, canning, construction—would be forced out as a result of higher jobless pay taxes. In the case of the garment industry, it would speed the process of run-away shops.

As for workmen's compensation, GOP amendments would subject virtually all awards by referees to court review. This means long de-

lay in payments to workers, which are today held up far too long.

None of the GOP amendments are relevant to the need for increasing maximum benefits. This need arises out of higher money wages received by workers today. The benefit principle generally established is that workers receive at least half of their former wages in benefits under the two laws. With a \$36 top, at least a third of the workers insured do not receive half of their wages in benefits.

Should the GOP leadership remain adamant in its opposition to a straight maximum benefit increase, the session may develop into a bitter political war between the Democratic Party, backed by the entire labor movement, and the state GOP. It will have wide repercussion in the elections of '57 and '58 in city and state.

There is some dissatisfaction in labor circles over the fact that Governor Harriman's call for the special session limits consideration of benefits only to increase in maximum. This does not help two-thirds of the workers whose wages have averaged less than \$72 a week.

Both Harriman and the labor movement urged added payments for dependents at the regular legislative session, and some unionists think this should have also been left for consideration at the special session. This would have aided all workers with dependents, if passed. The principle has been adopted by nine other states.

Senate Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

Khrushchev interview that immediately preceded Knowland's appearance, Admiral Alan G. Kirk joined newsmen Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times, Roscoe Drummond of the Herald-Tribune, and historian Philip E. Moseley in a round-table discussion of Khrushchev's answers.

All but Moseley agreed that, for whatever internal economic reasons, the Soviet Union appears sincerely interested in real negotiations toward disarmament. Drummond, who shared the discussion from Washington, said he thought Soviet leaders want "to discuss seriously and constructively about disarmament."

Admiral Kirk said he agreed with Drummond that there is "a glimmer of a thread" through the whole interview that the Soviet leader is "willing to negotiate on disarmament."

Salisbury put forward these reasons: that the Soviet Union feels unable to "catch up in the arms race" and that they are now convinced "nuclear war is very apt to turn out to be nuclear suicide."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson said Nikita Khrushchev's recent appearance on U.S. television can open a full-scale exchange of American and Russian opinion "every week of the year."

Johnson, the Senate Majority Leader, said Americans "should take Khrushchev's technique and turn it back upon him. Let us use the program as the means to open the iron curtain."

"We should ask Khrushchev to provide us with Soviet-wide uncensored radio and TV facilities. . . I am calling for an open curtain for full discussion of the immediate, urgent problems. . . We should insist on the right to state our case on disarmament in detail to the Soviet people."

"And when the people know, they will insist that the arms race, the nuclear explosions, the intercontinental missiles all be banished. They will insist upon systems that safeguard us against world suicide."

Johnson, the Senate Majority Leader, declared that limiting nuclear weapons is "truly immediate" in the basic problem facing us all: disarmament.

The Senator spoke at the two-day United Jewish Appeal at the Roosevelt Hotel here this weekend. He shared the platform with Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador; Dr. Nahum Goldman, chairman of the World Zionist Organization and the current chairman of the appeal, William Rosewald.

Even testing atomic weapon is too dangerous to continue, he indicated as he told the audience, "We now face the prospect of destroying ourselves not as the result of an armaments race but merely by indulging in the race."

He said the hazards of nuclear war "involves actions that can and must be taken this year."

In a five-item program, Johnson detailed a plan for limiting arms:

- World-wide agreement, with iron-clad safeguards, that no country will make new fissionable materials as bomb ingredients. This, the Senator said, is "the key to ultimate hope."

- Controlled reduction of all military forces;

- A mutual "open skies" inspection system that would be foolproof;

- Reduction of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons, and the means of delivering them;

- A frank and open search for ways to suspend tests of big nuclear weapons, with full protection against violations.

Meanwhile, in a dissenting step, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, withdrew from yesterday's panel discussion on the Khrushchev interview because he felt the format—using film clips from the original "Face the Nation" program on CBS last Sunday—would serve as propaganda for the Communists.

Meany is arranging with another network, ABC, to broadcast his personal reply to Khrushchev.

Will Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court sentence and the Supreme Court refused to review the matter in 1954.

However, the Supreme Court granted review of two identical cases, those of Gilbert Green and Henry Winston, co-defendants of Thompson in the 1949 trial who also became political refugees in 1951. They voluntarily surrendered in 1956, were tried and handed three-year contempt terms by Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson.

The high court agreed on May 27 to review the Green-Winston cases in the Fall. One of the issues to be reviewed is whether Judge Dawson had the right to sentence the two men for more than a year on the contempt charge.

In motion papers submitted last week Mrs. Kaufman argued that since the Green-Winston cases are identical with the Thompson case, her client should be freed on bail pending the disposition of the proceeding before the Supreme Court.

The attorney pointed out that Thompson has served his full Smith Act sentence and more than a year of his contempt sentence, minus statutory time. She warned strongly that he may now be serving time illegally—time which can never be restored to him.

"It would be a gross miscarriage of justice if the defendant (Thompson) remains in custody and serves several years under a sentence which ultimately be held illegal," she wrote.

"Should it finally be determined that the sentence imposed upon the defendant was illegal, nothing can be done to restore the liberty of which he was deprived for the period he has already served under such a sentence. . . . The interests of justice and humanity require that he not be compelled to serve additional time under a sentence the legality of which is in serious question."

The Supreme Court granted Costello bail pending its determination of a case similar to the noted gambler's, she said. Costello was released from jail in March by the Supreme Court because it had set a hearing for April 29 on the case of Achilli v. United States. Mrs. Kaufman quoted the court's decision in the Costello bail application:

"Pending final determination of this question (the Achilli case), we think petitioners (Costello and another defendant) are entitled to bail, the Government having presented no adequate reason why bail should not be granted."

Mrs. Kaufman also cited other reasons why bail should be granted Thompson. They included the fact that Thompson had been severely injured in jail by reason of unprovoked assault upon him in jail by a pro-fascist Yugoslav prisoner awaiting deportation.

Thompson's life was saved by emergency brain surgery. He was to wear a silver plate in his skull and is in constant danger of re-infection from the metal. Two additional cranial operations have been performed on him since the original surgery.

Mrs. Kaufman also pointed out that Thompson is a World War II hero and was discharged from the Army, after winning the Distinguished Service Cross, with chronic tuberculosis.

An application for executive clemency was filed with the President last October. It is understood to be lying on the desk of the pardons attorney in the Department of Justice.

Meanwhile, today the Court and the government will be faced with the question: Does Bob Thompson have the same rights under the law as Frank Costello? —

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

ry, transportation equipment and construction since the start of the year. The consistency of this decline across these major industries—while not yet very sharp—is cause for concern.

There is no decline of corporate profits. The President's Council of Economic advisers estimated first quarter 1957 profits at an all-time high. And the debts of Americans on consumer goods are at more than \$41 billion—another all-time high. Bankruptcies have also increased.

The picture as a whole is far from reassuring, although there is not enough evidence as yet to give grounds for a sharp economic decline. The props under wages are, however, weakening some. This presents a problem for labor, especially if it is borne in mind that the next big round of bargaining will not get seriously under way for almost a year.

City Hall

(Continued from Page 3)

three amendments: to eliminate the exception, to provide enforcement machinery, and to include in its prohibitions discrimination because of political belief.

In cold arithmetic, 45 people either spoke for the bill or recorded themselves in its favor. Fourteen were against it.

But this is misleading. For most of the 45 represented major organizations, some with hundreds of thousands of members. Of the 14 opposed, 13 were spokesmen for real estate boards, property owners' groups or local chambers of commerce.

Consider the line-up of the bill's supporters. There were the major Negro organizations—NAACP, Urban League, National Council of Negro Women, as well as several local Negro churches and groups; the major Jewish organizations—American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, Jewish Labor Committee, United Hebrew Trades, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Workmen's Circle, New York Jewish Conference, Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs; major Protestant churches—Protestant Council, Episcopal Diocese of N.Y., Congregational Church Association (state and city), and several ministers; Catholic Inter-racial Council and a Catholic priest; major labor organizations—City CIO Council, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Hotel Trades Council, Teachers Union; the major Puerto Rican organizations—Council of Spanish-Speaking Organizations, combining 54 separate bodies; the Communist and Liberal Parties; Women's City Club; United Neighborhood Houses; Citizens Committee for Children; Citizens Housing and Planning Council, Citizens Union, several local Queens community groups, and others.

The Mayor, Board of Education Chairman Charles H. Silver, Dr. Frank Horne of the Mayor's Commission on Inter-Group Relations likewise gave the bill their full measure of support.



Classified Ads

FOR SALE

20 IN. WINDOW FAN—Cools average 3 to 4 room apartment. Reg. \$22.50. S.F.C. \$28.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) CR. 3-7815.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3784.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Monday June 10, 1957

Congress to get bill
on baseball 'peonage'

WASHINGTON, June 9—A baseball-minded congressman said last night he is introducing legislation Monday to free players from "lifetime peonage" and permit them to negotiate as free agents with any club after five years as professionals.

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Cal) said the "emancipation" provision is contained in a bill that would bring certain aspects of professional baseball, football, hockey and basketball under the anti-trust laws.

Hillings also disclosed that he will offer a separate bill to give professional baseball, football, hockey and basketball players an income tax break. They would be permitted in computing their income taxes, to deduct 15 percent of their gross athletic income for "depletion of physical resources."

Thus, if the bill became law Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, for example, would not have to pay income tax on \$15,000 of his reported \$100,000-a-year salary.

Federal tax experts said that Williams, on the basis of no dependents, would save some \$11,912 if Hillings' bill ever became law. On that basis, he now pays about \$64,988 federal income tax on his \$100,000 salary. The 15 percent depletion allowance would cut his tax to \$53,076.

Hillings is a high-ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee whose monopoly subcommittee starts hearings June 17 on sports anti-trust legislation. He said his anti-trust bill will be introduced as a substitute for his original measure to make all aspects of baseball subject to anti-trust laws.

His original bill would have had the effect of striking down baseball's reserve clause. The substitute would permit the reserve clause to operate in a player's contract for a maximum period of five years after the player turned professional—provided the player got a minimum 15 percent salary increase during the fourth and fifth years of his contract. Otherwise, the player could become a free agent after 3 years.

Pro football players operate on the basis of a one-year contract with a one-year option. Hillings' bill would permit football to continue this system.

Baseball's reserve clause is chief

target of the bill. Under present baseball law, once a player signs with a club he is bound to that club for life—unless sold, traded, or released.

"My bill would take baseball players out from under this lifetime peonage," Hillings told the United Press. "They would become free agents five years after they become professionals—free to dicker with any club. This would, among other things, break up the farm system monopoly and give a lot of minor league players a chance to play in the major leagues, and get to the majors sooner. The way the system works now many good players of major league caliber are stuck in the minor leagues for as long as seven years. This also will stimulate more interest in making baseball a career."

Hillings said his revolutionary proposal is "subject to a lot more discussion. I am not wedded to the idea that it has to be just this way."

"But," he added, "baseball will have to face up to the fact that corrective legislation is needed because it's just a question of time before the courts will lower the boom on them, just as the supreme court ruled last February that pro football is subject to the anti-trust laws. It's up to congress to do something, and I hope we can do it at this session."

Hillings said his bill to give professional athletes an income tax break "would cost the government little in revenue and at the same time would encourage more young men to participate in professional sports."

He said he advanced this proposal because "professional ball players, unlike almost any other group, begin and end their careers in a short span of years."

"The players should be given some compensation for the depletion of their physical assets, especially in view of the fact that the average big league career of a baseball player is approximately five years," Hillings said.

Lambeau Names All-Star Squad
To Meet Giants, Aug. 9 in Chgo.

CHICAGO, June 9—College all star 1957 head coach E. L. (Curly) Lambeau announced last night he had selected 47 football players from 34 universities to meet the professional New York Giants in the 24th annual All Star game, August 9.

Lambeau said all of the 47 already have agreed to appear, but he still might add another three or four to the squad. Last year's team had 51 players.

Of the 47 players, 26 are linemen and only two of the linemen weigh under 200 pounds while 16 of them weigh 220 or better.

The game, sponsored by the Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., will pit the all stars, composed of outstanding collegians who graduate in June, against the professional world champions, the Giants.

The current roster of collegians: Ends—Brad Bomba, Indiana; Jack Johnson, Miami; Steve Junker, Xavier; Ron Kramer, Michigan; Lamar Rundy, Purdue; Tom Matentz, Michigan; and Joe Walton,

Pitt. Tackles and Guards—John Barlow, Florida; Wayne Rock, Illinois; Sam DeLuca, South Carolina; John Gordy, Tennessee; Henry Jordan, Virginia; Earl Leggett, LSU; Don Owens, Mississippi Southern; Jim Parker, OSU; Mike Sandusky, Maryland; Vince Scorsone, Pitt; George Strugar, Washington; Dalton Truax, Tulane; Carl Vereen, Georgia Tech; and Paul Wiggins, Stanford.

Centers—Joe Amstutz, Indiana; Mike Hudock, Miami; John Matko, MSU; Jerry Tubbs, Oklahoma; and Wilson Whitmire, Navy.

Quarter Backs—John Brodie, Stanford; Len Dawson, Purdue; Jim Harris, Oklahoma; Paul Hornung, Notre Dame; Ronnie Knox, U.C.L.A.; and Ken Ploen, Iowa.

Half Backs—Jon Arnett, USC; Billy Ray Barnes, Wake Forest; Terry Barr, Michigan; Jim Brown, Syracuse; Tom McDonald, Oklahoma; Clarence Peaks, MSU; Jim Podoley, Central Michigan; Jim

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	G.B.
BROOKLYN	28	17	—
Philadelphia	28	18	½
Cincinnati	29	19	½
Milwaukee	26	19	2
St. Louis	24	21	4
NEW YORK	20	29	10
Pittsburgh	15	31	13½
Chicago	13	29	13½

GAMES TODAY

Milwaukee at Bklyn (nite) (J.C.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (nite)
(Only games scheduled)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	G.B.
Chicago	32	13	—
NEW YORK	27	20	6
Detroit	26	23	8
Cleveland	24	22	8½
Boston	23	25	10½
Kansas City	21	26	12
Baltimore	20	27	13
Washington	17	34	18

GAMES TODAY

New York at Detroit
Boston at Kansas City
(Only games scheduled)

GIANTS SIGN DODGERS'
YOUNGER BROTHER

NEW YORK, June 8—The New York Giants today signed second baseman Lionel Rodgers of Nassau, Bahamas, and pitcher Gerard Saviola, a graduate of Fordham University, to contracts with their Hastings farm club in the class D Nebraska State League.

Rodgers, 18, is a brother of Giant shortstop Andre Rodgers and two Giant scouts, Alex Pompey and Nick Shinkoff, flew to Nassau to sign him.

In addition to the 22-year-old, Saviola, other college stars signed by the Giants in recent weeks were outfielder Dave Graybill of the University of Arizona and Shortstop Robin Coffman of Union College, Tenn. Graybill was assigned to Springfield in the Eastern League and Coffman to Danville in the Carolina League.

Brundage Drops Plea

For 'No Pro'
Olympic Pledge

EVIAN, France, June 9—Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the International Olympic Committee, closed the group's mid-year meeting today by announcing he had decided to give up his demand that athletes who "intend" to turn professional be excluded from the games.

Thus the I.O.C. head indicated he will not try to re-introduce the controversial "amateur pledge" which touched off an uproar before the 1956 summer games.

The Australians aroused Olympic Committees in various countries last fall when they revealed the I.O.C. had inserted a clause in the Olympic rules under which all competitors had to pledge to remain amateurs after the games. But at a meeting Nov 21 at Melbourne just before the games began, the I.O.C. ruled that athletes were free to turn professional after the Olympics.

The I.O.C. did this by deleting the words "and intend to remain" an amateur from the Olympic pledge. Brundage said then he would attack "from a different" angle during the I.O.C. meeting at Sofia, Bulgaria, in September. Today he admitted defeat.

The I.O.C. conference, which ended yesterday, had no authority

Ridlon, Syracuse; Del Shofner, Baylor; Ed Sutton, North Carolina; and Abe Woodson, Illinois.

Full backs—Don Bosseler, Miami; Paige Cothren, Mississippi; John Pardee, Texas A & M; and Don Shinick, UCLA.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

CAMPY CHATS ABOUT DRYSDALE... KOUFAX

"I'M GLAD they're on my team," Roy Campanella said concluding an after-game chat on young pitchers, Don Drysdale and Sandy Koufax. During the conversation following the Dodgers' victorious opening of a crucial four-game series with Cincinnati Friday night, Campy ecstatically praised the two hurlers who along with equally youthful Johnny Podres have become surprising bellwethers of Brooklyn's pitching staff so far this season.

"It's surprising when you come up with one young pitcher like that," Campy said. "But when you get two—it's really amazing!"

Campy beamed even more than usual because the showing of Drysdale, Koufax and Podres is confirming his preseason estimate that the Dodgers would have the strongest mound staff in the League and possibly in the majors.

Before the 1957 season got underway, the veteran backstopper declared he wouldn't exchange Brooklyn's mound corps for any other in the league, including Milwaukee, generally conceded best in the League, at that time.

Before yesterday's concluding double-header against the Reds at Ebbets Field the three young pitchers had notched more than half of Brooklyn's 28 victories, suffering only six of the 17 defeats between them. Drysdale had five wins and two losses, before his scheduled appearance yesterday. Koufax, also slated to start Sunday had four victories and two defeats. Podres was victor over the Reds Saturday afternoon for his sixth win against two

WHEN ASKED what accounted for the surprising development of Drysdale and Koufax especially, Campy remarked:

"They've always had the natural talent. They both were fast-fast and raw. Both came to spring training this year with exceptionally more finish. Not only smooth, but they had added two new pitches making them more effective. Drysdale had added and perfected a change of pace and a curve. So had Koufax. Sandy still has a control problem but that will be overcome with time. Drysdale, of course, had the advantage of one year of experience."

Campy mused again, shaking his head in wonderment, "That's really something... adding two new pitches in a year's time... To even perfect one new pitch is exceptional enough. But to perfect TWO within the short space of a year is quite a feat... quite a feat."

"I'm glad they're on our club," Campy smiled.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS of the two Dodger hurlers, Drysdale, a 20-year-old from Van Nuys, California, and Koufax, a 21-year-old native Brooklynite, are even more significant since they've had to shoulder most of the pitching load after the injuries of veteran starters like Sal Maglie and Carl Erskine. Their victorious performances have also been mounted during a period when Brooklyn's feared power has been a little quiet, exploding only sporadically. In a reversal of form over previous years, it's the pitching which is keeping the Brooks on top—not the batting.

Brooklyn's mound corp leads the League in most pitching departments, with a staff ERA around 2.85, fewest runs allowed (150), most strikeouts (264), fewest walks (113), fewest homeruns allowed (36). (Yesterday's totals included.) Drysdale has a 2.13 ERA, Koufax, 2.90 and shutout king Podres, 2.04. Only veteran reliever Labine has a lower ERA at 1.67.

Anybody remembering previous seasons when percentages were just about the opposite can really marvel at the hurling turnabout this year. Especially significant when you think of the bandbox home park which is anything but advantageous for hurlers.

NOT ONLY does Brooklyn have topflight stoppers in the forementioned youthful trio with Newcombe and Labine added, but Friday saw the return of another starter back to form—Roger Craig. Before his three-hit victory over the Reds Friday, Craig's only victory this year was scored earlier against the Phillies at Jersey City, a 5-1 win. Craig had made 17 incomplete starts since his last complete game, a 5-3 win over Cincinnati at Brooklyn on July 26, 1946. He had 12 incomplete starts last season and five this year. His strong stint Friday-bore no good tidings for Dodger opponents. A strange aspect of Craig's showing is that he's best at home, having a lifetime record of 12-2 at home, compared to 6-14 on the road.

CLUBHOUSE DATA: Does it figure? Friday night after the Cincinnati game, do you think the Dodgers would take a gander at the Giants-Cardinals contest still going on over TV?

They had the game on with nobody particularly watching. Then somebody remembered the Fuller-Jones fight. Off went the game, on went the fight, dash went the crush of unclad naked bodies. You never saw such a crush of nude, half-nude and partly dressed players clustered around the dressing room video set raptly gazing up at the fite attraction. Some got comfortable, beer in hand, relaxedly, nudely perched at ringside, a curious candid sight of champion athletes of one sport avidly caught up like a naive spectator in another.

Oh yes... the nudity almost convinced me why there aren't more femal sports writers...

to make any decision. These were reserved for the 53rd I.O.C. plenary session at Sofia, Sept. 21-28. Only two brief sessions were held today.

The only major point discussed was the definition of an amateur, one that has long plagued the I.O.C.

Edgar Tanner of Australia pressed for strict rules and even sharper control than in the past. Max Ritter, treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee, argued for a relaxation of the amateur rules.

Brundage then closed the discussion with the statement that he

intended to give up his demand that athletes who "intend" to become professionals after the games should not be permitted to compete in them.

This probably means that the re-wording of article 34 of the Olympic rules, containing the amateur pledge, will not be put on the agenda for the Sofia meeting.

The various international sports federations and a number of National Olympic Committees, led by the Russian delegation, pressed for addition of new sports and "cultural" events to the games during this week's meeting.